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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/776,267	02/02/2001	James J. Fallon	8011-15	9730

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EXAMINER	
SURYAWANSHI, SURESH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2115	

DATE MAILED: 06/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/776,267	FALLON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Suresh K. Suryawanshi	2115	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 May 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-7,9,10,12,13,15 and 17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-7,9,10,12,13,15 and 17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 February 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-2, 4-7, 9-10, 12-13, 15 and 17 are presented for examination.

Drawings

2. This application, filed under former 37 CFR 1.60, lacks formal drawings. The informal drawings filed in this application are acceptable for examination purposes. When the application is allowed, applicant will be required to submit new formal drawings. In unusual circumstances, the formal drawings from the abandoned parent application may be transferred by the grant of a petition under 37 CFR 1.182.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 4-7, 9-10, 12-13, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kroeker et al (US Patent no 6,073,232[1]) in view of Esfahani et al (US Patent no 6,434,695 B1[1]).

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[1] Prior art cited by the examiner in the prior office action.

3. As per claim 1, Kroeker et al teach

maintaining a list of boot data used for booting a computer system [col. 2, lines 30-47; col. 5, lines 1-7; a prefetch table containing a listing of the disk locations and length of data records that were requested by the host computer in the immediately previous power-on/reset];

initializing a central processing unit of the computer system [col. 2, lines 30-35; inherent to the system during power-up process];

preloading the boot data into a cache memory prior to completion of initialization of the central processing unit of the computer system [col. 1, lines 58-64; col. 2, lines 36-41; col. 3, lines 30-39; col. 5, lines 17-21; data is preloaded into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table prior to completion of initialization of the central processor unit as shown in Fig. 3 that the method enters an idle state to await a command from the host computer since the CPU of the host computer is not ready]; and

servicing requests for boot data from the computer system using the preloaded boot data after completion of initialization of the central processing unit of the computer system [col. 2, lines 41-47; col. 3, lines 30-39; data is communicated from the cache to the host computer as soon as the host computer requests the data upon completion of initialization of the CPU].

Kroeker et al do not disclose about accessing compressed boot data and decompressing the compressed boot data. However, Esfahani et al clearly disclose about loading a compressed boot data into a RAM cache and then the boot data is decompressed and executed [col. 2, lines 5-13, 63, 67; col. 10, line 65 – col. 11, line 4]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to minimize a computer's initial program load time or shortening the load time of the computer programs from a hard disk drive to a host computer. Moreover, the shortening load time method of Kroeker et al by loading the program codes into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table will definitely be benefited with the method of reading compressed data into the RAM cache and then decompressing and executing as needed. This way, one may not only have needed data into a fast access memory but also a large amount of data to avoid frequent accessing the storage device(s).

4. As per claim 2, Kroeker et al teach that the boot data comprises program code associated with one of an operating system of the computer system, an application program, and a combination thereof [col. 5, lines 41-51; requesting data records are part of a computer program such as DOS or Windows].

5. As per claim 4, Kroeker et al teach that the method steps are performed by a data storage controller connected to the boot device [fig. 1; controller].

6. As per claim 5, Kroeker et al teach the step of updating the list of boot data during the boot process [col. 8, lines 63-65; the prefetch table is updated].

7. As per claim 6, Kroeker et al teach the step of updating comprises adding to the list any boot data requested by the computer system not previously stored in the list [col. 8, lines 63-68; the prefetch table is updated].

8. As per claim 7, Kroeker et al teach that the step of updating comprises removing from the list any boot data previously stored in the list and not requested by the computer system [col. 8; lines 63-65; updating the prefetch table].

9. As per claims 9 and 12, Kroeker et al teach that the method steps are program instructions that are tangibly embodied on a program storage device and readable by a machine to execute the method steps [col. 9, lines 27-30; computer program].

10. As per claim 10, Kroeker et al teach

maintaining a list of application data associated with an application program [col. 11; lines 30-34; a prefetch table containing disk storage location and length of the data records requested by the application program];

preloading the application data upon launching the application program [col. 11, lines 46-50; preloading the data cache prior to receiving a read command from the application]; and

servicing requests for application data from a computer system using the preloaded application data [col. 11, lines 51-57; communicating the prestored data records of the application from the data cache to the host computer].

Kroeker et al do not disclose about accessing compressed data and decompressing the compressed data. However, Esfahani et al clearly disclose about loading a compressed data into a RAM cache and then the compressed data is decompressed and executed [col. 2, lines 5-13, 63, 67; col. 10, line 65 – col. 11, line 4]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to minimize a computer's initial program load time or shortening the load time of the computer programs from a hard disk drive to a host computer. Moreover, the shortening load time method of Kroeker et al by loading the program codes into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table will definitely be benefited with the method of reading compressed data into the RAM cache and then decompressing and executing as needed. This way, one may not only have needed data into a fast access memory but also a large amount of data to avoid frequent accessing the storage device(s).

11. As per claim 13, Kroeker et al teach

a digital signal processor (DSP) [fig. 1; host computer];

a programmable volatile logic device [fig. 1, RAM cache], wherein the programmable volatile logic device is programmed by the DSP or controller prior to completion of initialization of a central processing unit of the host system [col. 1, lines 58-64; col. 2, lines 36-41; col. 3, lines 30-39; col. 5, lines 17-21; data is preloaded into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table prior to completion of initialization of the central processor unit as shown in Fig. 3 that the method enters an idle state to await a command from the host computer since the CPU of the host computer is not ready] to (i) instantiate a first interface for operatively interfacing the boot device controller to a boot device [fig. 1; controller] and to (ii) instantiate a second interface for operatively interfacing the boot device controller to the host system [inherent to the system as a bus interface is used to interface the controller with host computer];

a cache memory device [Fig. 1; RAM cache]; and

a non-volatile memory device, for storing logic code associated with the DSP, the first interface and the second interface, wherein the logic code comprises instructions executable by the DSP for maintaining a list of boot data used for booting the host system [fig. 1; col. 4, lines 10-28; instructions are embodied as microcode in a ROM; col. 5, lines 1-7; a prefetch table is read from a reserved area of the disks], for preloading the boot data into the cache memory

device prior to completion of initialization of the central processing unit of the host system [col. 1, lines 58-64; col. 2, lines 36-41; col. 3, lines 30-39; col. 5, lines 17-21; data is preloaded into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table prior to completion of initialization of the central processor unit as shown in Fig. 3 that the method enters an idle state to await a command from the host computer since the CPU of the host computer is not ready], and servicing requests for boot data from the host system after completion of initialization of the central processing unit of the host system using the preloaded boot data [col. 2, lines 41-47; col. 3, lines 30-39; data.is communicated from the cache to the host computer as soon as the host computer requests the data upon completion of initialization of the CPU].

Kroeker et al do not disclose about accessing compressed boot data and decompressing the compressed boot data. However, Esfahani et al clearly disclose about loading a compressed boot data into a RAM cache and then the boot data is decompressed and executed [col. 2, lines 5-13, 63, 67; col. 10, line 65 – col. 11, line 4]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to minimize a computer's initial program load time or shortening the load time of the computer programs from a hard disk drive to a host computer. Moreover, the shortening load time method of Kroeker et al by loading the program codes into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table will definitely be benefited with the method of reading compressed data into the RAM cache and then decompressing and executing as needed. This way, one may not only have needed data into a fast access memory but also a large amount of data to avoid frequent accessing the storage device(s).

12. As per claim 15, Kroeker et al teach that the logic code in the non-volatile memory device further comprises program instructions executable by the DSP for maintaining a list of application data associated with an application program [col. 11; lines 30-34; a prefetch table containing disk storage location and length of the data records requested by the application program]; preloading the application data upon launching the application program [col. 11, lines 46-50; preloading the data cache prior to receiving a read command from the application], and servicing requests for the application data from the host system using the preloaded application data col. 11, lines 51-57; communicating the prestored data records of the application from the data cache to the host computer].

13. As per claim 17, Kroeker et al teach

maintaining a list of application data associated with an application program [col. 2, lines 30-47; col. 5, lines 1-7; a prefetch table containing a listing of the disk locations and length of data records that were requested by the host computer in the immediately previous power-on/reset; col. 5, lines 41-51; requesting data records are part of a computer program such as DOS or Windows; claims 28 and 32];

preloading the application data into the cache memory prior to completion of initialization of the central processing unit of the computer system, wherein preloading the application data comprises accessing application data from a boot device [col. 1, lines 58-64; col. 2, lines 36-41; col. 3, lines 30-39; col. 5, lines 17-21; data is preloaded into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table prior to completion of initialization of the central processor unit as shown in Fig. 3 that the method enters an idle state to await a command from the host computer since the CPU of the host computer is not ready]; and

servicing requests for application data from the computer system using the preloaded application data after completion of initialization of the central processing unit of the computer system, wherein servicing requests comprises accessing application data from the cache [col. 2, lines 41-47; col. 3, lines 30-39; data is communicated from the cache to the host computer as soon as the host computer requests the data upon completion of initialization of the CPU].

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments filed 05/02/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

15. In the remarks, applicants argued in substance that (1) Kroeker does not disclose preloading the boot data into a cache memory prior to completion of initialization of a central processing unit of the computer system; (2) Kroeker does not teach a method for accelerated loading of an application program.

16. As to point (1), Kroeker clearly disclose preloading the boot data into a cache memory prior to completion of initialization of a central processing unit of the computer system [col. 1, lines 58-64; disk completes its booting process before the host computer is ready for program transfer; col. 2, lines 36-41; col. 3, lines 30-39; col. 5, lines 17-21; data is preloaded into the RAM cache according to the prefetch table prior to completion of initialization of the central processor unit as shown in Fig. 3 that the method enters an idle state to await a command from the host computer since the CPU of the host computer is not ready].

17. As to point (2), Kroeker clearly disclose a method for accelerated loading of an application program as claimed by Kroeker in claims 28 and 32. Kroeker expressly indicates about requests data records of an application program [col. 11, lines 27-29; col. 12, lines 25-28]. Kroeker expressly discloses another object of the present invention for rapidly communicating a computer program from a disk drive to a host computer [col. 2, lines 1-5].

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Suresh K. Suryawanshi whose telephone number is 571-272-3668. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

sks
May 27, 2005

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